

The Weekly Louisianaian.

TERMS—\$2 00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

(SINGLE COPIES—5 CTS.)

THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1881.

NUMBER 30.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

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feb10

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GLASSES. feb10

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Merchant Tailor,

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done.

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Week or Month, 1512 L street N. W.,

Washington, D. C. Mrs. S. D. REVELL,

Proprietress. 11-29

Dreaming.

BY EDNA C. JACKSON.

Of what are the lilies dreaming
As they sleep 'neath the frost and
snow?

What are the roses thinking
As o'er them the dead leaves blow?
Do they know that each day brings
nearer

The season of life and light?
Do they, mourning the vanished sum-
mer,

Forget there's another as bright?
Of what is humanity dreaming,
As it lies 'neath grief's dark pall?

What is humanity thinking,
As its joys, like the dead leaves, fall?
Ah! we mourn for the hopes that are
vanishing,

And we sigh o'er the clouded sun,
Forgetting that after the winter
There are endless summers to come.

Humorous.

Bernhardt dies so realistically
that it is said that a coroner who
saw her run around to the stage
door and wanted to hold an in-
quest.—Boston Post.

The *New York Advertiser* says the
most popular love song among ro-
mantic tramps is "Meat me by
Moonlight Alone, O! Sally Thou
Fairest of Cooks."

Prof. Swift sat down suddenly
on the pavement last week, and dis-
covered five new stars of the first
magnitude and three comets.—*Oil
City Derrick*.

A Baltimore clergyman recently
preached on the subject, "Why was
Lazarus a Beggar?" We suppose
because he didn't advertise.—*Burlington
Hawkeye*.

The *New Orleans Picayune* says
that the old boys in blue are grow-
ing gray; but the *Philadelphia
Bulletin* retorts that the old boys
in gray, just after election, grew
very blue.

In Chicago the women dress so
much like men that they are al-
lowed to hang on the straps of
street cars without recognition.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

A word of advice to the Demo-
cratic party—pull down your Vest.
It is rather late in the century for
a United States Senator to speak
of John Brown as an "old scound-
rel."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

"Now, by Jove, we've got it!
We're going to reform this theatre
nuisance. Announcement—a big
hat makes a woman look twenty
years older than she is. There!
—Boston Post.

It takes five gallons of whisky to
cure an elephant's cold, and, since
this fact came out, seven New York
men have been sent to insane asy-
lums, as nothing can convince them
that they are not elephants suffer-
ing with colds.—*Boston Post*.

The young woman who writes her
love letters on paper saturated with
kerosene, so that she will know if
her fellow ever tries to light his
cigar with it, may be wise in her
generation, but she is mean.—*Phil-
adelphia News*.

Among the wedding presents re-
ceived by a Philadelphia bride was
a note from her father's counsel,
agreeing to conduct her divorce
suit free of charge. This may not
be appropriate, but it proves that
there is at least one good-hearted
lawyer.—*Philadelphia Chronicle*.

"Ralph, my own Ralph, you see
before you the most unhappy
woman in the world." "Heavens!
my dearest Adelgitha, what is the
matter? Has anyone presumed?"

"For the last month a wretch-
ed man has been pressing me—
threatening me even, that is to say
—his suit." "Give me the villain's
name! Within an hour from sun-
rise I shall meet him and settle his
account." "I knew you would,
Ralph; you are so generous. Here
is his account—my upholsterer's—
I am so glad you are going to set-
tle it."

A jolly-looking German was
quietly walking down Third avenue,
looking up occasionally at an ele-
vated railway locomotive, and per-
haps wishing that he could smoke
as much it could, when he was fa-
miliarly approached by a man who
said, "Hello, Joel! What are you
doing here?" The old man looked
and said, "But I am not here at
all." "Not here?" said the man.
"What do you mean by that?"
"Vell, now, you see my name is not
Joe, and so how could I be here?
You must mean some other man."
N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
December 31, 1880.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

I avail myself the kind invitation
extended to "Rolla," "Marba,"
"Toothpick," and your other fes-
tive correspondence, to renew my
relations with the LOUISIANIAN, and
I shall, as is my custom, "hew to
the line, let the chips fall where
they may."

Your many readers here are
highly gratified with the position
that the LOUISIANIAN has taken
touching the necessity of the pres-
ence of a representative colored man
in the cabinet of the next adminis-
tration. In the struggle, it is grati-
fying to know that, you do not stand
alone. The colored press of the
country, with perhaps two excep-
tions, are unanimous in the demand
not only that we shall have repre-
sentation in the cabinet, but in all
the leading appointments—custom
houses, postoffices, collectorships,
marshalseas, judicial positions,
etc. The *People's Advocate*, pub-
lished in this city, in an admirable
article some weeks ago, showed
conclusively that but for the sup-
port which the colored voters gave
to the Republican ticket Gen. Gar-
field, instead of Gen. Hancock,
would now be steaming up Salt
river. We are entitled to and we
will receive, if we are only true to
ourselves, a fair and equitable share
of the patronage of the government,
not because we are black, but be-
cause we are an important political
element in this country, upon whose
political fealty the Republican party
must rely in future elections. Surely
it cannot be truthfully said that
we "ask too much" when we merely
demand the same political consid-
eration and deference so freely
accorded to other classes in this
country. But strange to say, we
have here in Washington one or
two political hacks—foremost men
of the race, so-called—who cannot
see the justice of this demand. They
say there is danger of "our asking
too much." What do these gentle-
men mean? Have we not already
had more than a dozen colored
members of the House of Repre-
sentatives and two Senators? Do
they not know that a member of
the cabinet is an officer unknown to
the constitution of the United
States; that he is, under our theory
of government, merely the Presi-
dent's secretary—the embodiment
of the President's will? In Eng-
land the cabinet is virtually created
by the House of Commons, and no
cabinet officer, with any degree of
self respect, would hold his office
one day after having lost the confi-
dence of the House of Commons. M.
Thiers, President of the French
Republic, resigned his great office
because of an adverse vote of the
national legislature. But why say
more on this point; history is re-
plete with facts and incidents which
show beyond peradventure that the
cabinet officer is not, in point of
rank, the equal of a United States
senator. True, United States sena-
tors sometimes resign to accept
positions in the cabinet, but this is
done to enable them to dispense
patronage and with a view of push-
ing forward their own boom for the
Presidency—only this and nothing
more. I would say to these fore-
most men of the race, if they would
retain their present prominence and
popularity, that they must place
themselves *en rapport* with the peo-
ple. They should remember, when
endeavoring to subvert their own
selfish ends by reproving us for
"asking too much," that *veritas
quoniam non libere pronuntiatur, proditor
veritatis*.

The derrick is now in process of
erection that is to hoist David Da-
vis back on the fence.—*Burlington
Hawkeye*.

ADDRESS

OF THE COLORED EM-
GRANTS FROM NORTH
CAROLINA.

WHY THEY LEFT THE SOUTH
THEIR TREATMENT IN IN-
DIANA.

In our last issue we published an
able editorial from the *Cincinnati
Commercial* on the address of the
convention of emigrants from North
Carolina who have settled in Indi-
ana.

Since publishing the editorial
the address has been forwarded to
us by a friend in Indiana with his
endorsement. We publish it sub-
joined and commend it to the care-
ful consideration of the colored
people in every portion of this
State and the South where they are
not properly treated:

We the undersigned colored im-
migrants from North Carolina, in
convention assembled, unite and
agree upon the following declara-
tions to our fellow citizens:

First—Although nominally free
since the war, our condition in the
South was in fact one of servitude,
and was each year becoming worse.
As a rule the wages received for
our labor were only sufficient to
sustain our lives with the coarsest
food, cover our bodies with the
poorest raiment, and shelter us in
wretched habitations, and when
sickness overtook us we became
unable, from any cause, to work,
we were miserably indeed. When
the laws were not made to discrim-
inate against us out-right, they
were so administered as to have the
same effect. No lawyer dared to
attempt to see justice done as be-
cause of the ostracism that was
sure to follow. In many places, if
we bargained for real estate we
found, on making the final pay-
ment, that some legal technicality
had been arranged which prevent-
ed us from getting a deed to the
property, and if we sought legal
redress it resulted in an adverse
decision, with costs assessed against
us. Every possible pretext was
seized upon to send men of our
race to the penitentiary, while white
men were unmolested who commit-
ted the same offenses for which our
people were punished. The public
schools, from which we hoped so
much, were curtailed in time and
taught by ignorant teachers to an
extent that finally rendered them
valueless in comparison to what
they should have been. If from
misfortune or other cause we be-
came involved in debt, our credi-
tors would take the last bed or
other necessary conveniences for
our families to liquidate it. If a
dispute arose between a colored
and white man, the law was always
found to be on the side of the lat-
ter. More and more each year we
were deprived of our political
rights, by fraud if not by violence.
There was no security for our lives.
In the days of actual slavery we
each represented so much money
and our lives and physical condi-
tion were guarded with care. In
this day of so-called freedom we
had become mere things, of less
value to those who dominated
over us than their plantation dogs.
The blessings which we so fondly
expected to come with freedom,
and which we had partially realized
in the years immediately subse-
quent to the war, proved to be de-
lusive, and were removed farther
and farther from our grasp with
each passing year. Much as we
loved our own native land, the con-
viction was gradually forced upon
us that there was no longer hope
for us there, and that if we expect-
ed to develop into men, as our
God intended we should, and be
free in fact as well as in name, we
must seek homes elsewhere.

Second—For these reasons we
sundered the tender ties that bound
us to the South and came to Indi-
ana, having previously sent out
agents who decided in favor of this
State rather than Kansas or Lib-
erty, because of its obvious advan-
tages over either. Nor have we
been disappointed. Upon the whole,
everything has been found better
than we had reason to ex-

pect. Here we are not ostracized
because of our condition or color.
The law gives us the same protec-
tion that it does the white man.
We have the same chance in life as
he—no more, no less. At the same
time, Indiana is not a para-
dise where it requires no effort to
earn a livelihood, but here labor is
honorable, and we receive a fair
day's wages for a fair day's work,
and that in hard cash, instead of in
orders on stores, to be discounted at
a high rate per cent by mer-
chants in league with our employ-
ers, as was the case in the South.
Here we are regarded as human
beings, and receive with rare ex-
ceptions, courteous and kindly
treatment. We feel that our real
freedom dates only from the day
we entered Indiana. The best
schools, taught by well-educated
teachers, are open to our children
free for many months in the year.
In no case has there been any dis-
crimination against us. Already
we feel like men, and begin to real-
ize that there is a future for us and
our children full of promise and
hope, if we are only true to our-
selves and make proper use of the
means placed within our reach.
We are not looked upon and treat-
ed as paupers, but as men abun-
dantly able to take care of our-
selves, and we are doing it. This
is a fertile country. Compared
with North Carolina it is a land
flowing with milk and honey, and
gives the industrious husbandman
a rich reward. Here we are not
defrauded out of the wages of our
labor, for the law compels pay-
ment to the black man as well as to
the white. Both races stand equal
before the law. We sit at the same
table and eat with our white
friends, our children attend the
same schools as theirs, where we
are not sufficiently numerous to
have separate schools, and we wor-
ship the same God. Here each
householder has \$600 worth of
personal property exempt from
seizure for debt, and there is no
landlord and tenant act to prevent
us from getting the full benefit of
the exemption. The weather has
been no more unpleasant for us
than that of the South, though the
winters are somewhat longer and
more severe, the additional severi-
ty being more than neutralized by
the additional comforts we enjoy.
During the winter 1879-80 an epi-
demic of measles prevailed that ef-
fected somewhat seriously many of
our people when we first came; but
since that time we have enjoyed re-
markably good health, as does our
race generally in the North, there
being a surprisingly small number
of deaths among them. Our labor
has been a success, notwithstanding
the fact that the methods of
farming here are such as we have
not been accustomed to. Our em-
ployers seem to be well satisfied
with us. We came among them as
strangers, and they generously took
us in. A few cases have occurred
in which the selfishness, which has
such a power over mankind every-
where, affected injuriously our
wages, but after a little time this
was remedied by those against
whom it operated procuring em-
ployment with other men of more
enlightened views and practices,
it being always our privilege here
to work for whom we please and
when we please, without let or hin-
drance by any one. For a time
there was a prejudice against us by
a portion of the people of the
State, because of politics, but much
of that seems to have passed away
with the election, and we are now,
in many cases, treated with distin-
guished consideration by those
who were so lately our opponents.

Third—After our experience in
the South and North, we say un-
hesitatingly to our brethren of the
former section, that, in our opinion,
one-half of their number should
emigrate as we have done. Come
to the free States immediately
north of you, which, having been
settled so long, are in a condition
of prosperity which will enable
you to find ready employment at
good wages and will eventually en-
able those who are economical and
industrious to enjoy homes of their
own. The farmers of the North
need the labor of the men of our
race, and at the same time the ser-
vices of our females are in equal
demand in the households of both
country and town. Wages for
such female help are from \$1 to \$2
a week and board. Men's wages
are from \$13 to \$15 a month and
board, and \$15 to \$30 and they
board themselves, while day hands
and jobbers get from \$1 to \$1.25 a
day, without board. In many

cases a cow and garden spot is fur-
nished free to those working on
farms, together with firewood and
a team to haul it. Speaking fur-
ther from our experience we would
say that it is always better to seek
homes in the country than in the
towns and cities, there being ap-
proach to person and property,
and a better chance to secure what
we all so much desire, a good liv-
ing and homes for ourselves and
children. Those of us already
here have proven by our works
that instead of being paupers we
are sober and industrious citizens,
who expect to pay by our labor for
all we get. The better time to
come is in the months of March
and April, particularly the latter
month. Do not all concentrate on
one State, but distribute yourselves
among the different free States of
the North, and all will be well.

With a full sense of the respon-
sibility that we thus assume toward
our race in the South, we sign the
foregoing Declaration, in the hope
that it may be the beginning of a
better day, both for them and us,
and at the same time be a practical
solution of the race problem, to
the mutual advantage of both races
and all sections of our common
country.

Senator Logan was asked by the
correspondent of a St. Louis paper
about the cabinet prospects of the
Hon. Chauncey I. Filley, and re-
plied: "I think Filley is one of the
most capable men in the West. He
is a fine business man, a loyal friend
and a man of fine administrative
ability. He was one of the most
practical of men in the Western
campaign, and I credit him with
doing the best part of the work that
carried Indiana. If he were post-
master general, for instance, you
would see the department con-
ducted upon thorough business
principles. He has a thorough un-
derstanding of postal management.
His record as postmaster in St.
Louis is the best ever made in that
State."

Only a few months ago the peo-
ple of Ireland were wailing and
calling upon heaven to pity them,
and the rest of us to give them
something to eat, because they had
no harvests to gather. Now they
have abundant harvests, and are
howling and shooting if anybody
attempts to gather them. We pre-
sume these unhappy people proba-
bly know what they want; certainly
nobody else can guess at it.—*Hawk-
eye*.

JOHN BROWN AND SENATOR VEST.—
Senator Vest, of Missouri, remarked
the other day that John Brown was
an "old scoundrel," whose crimes
had "been justly expiated, by his
public execution." "Old Ossawat-
omie" will live and be remembered
in the hearts of the people, and his
"soul will go marching on" for ages
after death shall have pulled down
the senator's waistcoat for the last
time and the record of the senator's
words shall have been lost in ob-
livion.—*Chicago Journal*.

The appointment of Gen. How-
ard to succeed Gen. Schofield at
West Point is received with great
satisfaction by the religious press.
All the evidence produced against
Cadet Whittaker does not

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1881.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

One year (in advance).....\$1 00
Six months.....50

ADVERTISING.

(Brevier per line each insertion)
One time.....10 cents
One month.....8 "
Six months.....6 "
One year.....4 "

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No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers:

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THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND AT GEO. P. ROBERTS & CO'S NEW YORK.

At the solicitation of trustworthy friends of the LOUISIANIAN, who are desirous of seeing it in the hands of the people generally, we have concluded to reduce the price of subscription from two dollars per year to one dollar; and from one dollar for six months to fifty cents.

This change in the price of our paper ought to more than double its circulation in the State, and largely increase the number of subscribers outside of it. Our purpose is to be read, and we cheerfully comply with this request of our friends.

Agents will therefore take notice of the change, and be governed by it in the future. Terms of subscription and advertising will be kept at the head of this column.

Congress reassembled last Wednesday.

Our Washington letter by "Buckeye" is mighty interesting reading. Don't fail to read it.

A reference to our correspondence will show that the "staff" has begun to report.

It is the opinion in well informed circles in Washington that Hon. John R. Lynch will be seated in place of Gen. Chalmers without much opposition.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Dr. Thompson, of St. Philip's church, last Wednesday. Judging by appearance his recent visit at the North has been beneficial.

The many evidences received during the week of the pleasure of the people over the reappearance of the LOUISIANIAN is very gratifying, and nerves us for the work before us.

At Murfreesboro, Tenn., a band of masked men called on Henry Miller, colored, to whip him for alleged arson. He fired upon the mob, killed one and put the rest to flight. Miller did right, but it will be surprising if we do not hear of another lynching in that locality soon.

Hon. M. G. Bohe, who has been rather unsuccessfully—owing to overflows and the unprecedented bad season—engaged in planting in East Carroll parish, is in the city. He shows the wear and tear of farm life, but evinces a determination to stick to his plow worthy of Cincinnati.

Are They Returning?

During last month the colored emigrants from North Carolina who have settled in Indiana held a convention, and issued an address, which we publish on our first page. It speaks for itself. Since the convention was held an extreme cold spell of weather has visited the country. It made things shiver and shake even in this Southern latitude. That it should unnerve some of the colored emigrants in Indiana and Ohio, where the thermometer ranged for several days as low as fourteen degrees below zero, is not at all surprising. And hence we see it stated in the daily papers that one or two families have returned to their former homes in North Carolina. There is nothing strange in this. If every colored emigrant to Indiana and Ohio and Kansas and elsewhere were to return to the South the facts, as stated in the address of those people, will remain; and the additional fact that the great majority of the people who have left the South remain away, is conclusive proof that the mass of them are not so devoid of manhood and self respect as to prefer Southern kluxism to Northern winters.

That there are large numbers of indolent, vagabond colored people in the South content if they are only allowed to exist, to remain and submit to all manner of abuses we do not deny; but that the masses of the race are determined to secure better treatment and more security for their lives, property and rights than they have enjoyed in the immediate past, we know to be equally true; and we advise our white friends not to be misled by a few returning ex-drafters as to the true feelings and purposes of the colored people.

The interests of the South demand the retention of these people. They can be retained easily; and what is needed to make their stay permanent and their presence valuable as producers and consumers—a real element of wealth—will be as beneficial to the white as to the colored race. All that is needed is just laws faithfully and impartially administered, a liberal system of public education, and the cultivation of more kindly relations between the races.

Elsewhere reference is made to what the census has developed in regard to the colored race. It is shown that they are multiplying, and consequently will steadily increase in value. We propose that the South shall keep these people within its borders, and not only have the benefit of their valuable labor, but enjoy in large measure the vast political power they are inevitably destined to become. Therefore it is that we insist upon the white people of the South to correct the abuses of which the colored people justly complain.

The Negro and the Census.

The American negro has always been a creature of remarkable study to both the learned and the curious. He is in the census of 1880 a special object of study to the political economist. As a slave he was well known; as a freeman he is yet to be understood in connection with the laws of social progress. Thus far he has successfully dispelled all the theories which his enemies entertained to his disadvantage. The inherent greatness of a race, and the qualities which discover its value to society, are best shown under the sorest trials, when it can surmount them and enforce the respect of other peoples. The war ended with a fraction of over three millions of colored people in the United States. With no other resource than only such common sense as had not been rooted out by slavery, hampered by ignorance and the other trammels which were begotten of that institution, they began life anew like the waif thrown out on the cold charities of the world, to get their living out of it as best they could. Driven from place to place in the turbulence which commonly ends with a civil war, thousands of them passed into untimely graves the quiet chuckle of those who had predicted there could be no possible success for the

race in freedom. If we except the efforts of philanthropists in isolated spots and the irregular attempt of the government, from an economic standpoint, to bring order out of chaos, the millions of our race plunged about blindly on the theatre of human activity in the South with no seeming aim or purpose in life. The tender portion of humanity held its hand up in piteous cries at the sad spectacle, but this was about all. However, time has worked wonders. The few million vagabonds of fifteen years ago have doubled their number, when they were clad with nothing much better than a breech-clout, and are to-day not only decently appareled but are owners of wealth running into millions. The present status of the colored people is the best refutation of the infinite charges of their enemies and the doleful predictions of misanthropes against freedom. In so short a time to this period have facts vindicated what no amount of abstract theories and the pleadings of humanitarians could ever have successfully effected! Were it not for the fact before our eyes, we could not believe that we would read in a Southern Democratic journal (the *Democrat* of this city) the admission that the negro is a success in the increase of numbers and in the acquisition of property. And all this has been achieved by the race in face of a persecution as relentless as any to which any other people have ever been subjected. It is but a few years since when in most of the Southern States it was all but a crime to sell a rod of land to a negro; and while even now this fell spirit of repression of the black man's energy and higher aspiration is still tolerated in many sections, he has sown in tears, toiled in misery, and reaped enough to give him a respectable position among the wealth producers of the country, and to extort the approval of his foes. This remarkable showing for the negro has no parallel in the history of races, if we except the Jews. This plucky, indomitable spirit of the negro, as shown by the census, to grapple with a fate which had seemingly doomed him beyond redemption, discover in him qualities to which his most enthusiastic champions have been strangers and which could never have been conceived by his enemies. It reveals to the South a source of wealth in our race which need only be fostered by kindly care in all the relations of life to be utilized. A people who could be valuable slaves, and thrive under its hardships, clearly prove that they are endowed with all the attributes essential to success as free men. The census of 1880 has spoiled the logic of the negro hater.

That Cabinet Position.

Senator R. K. Bruce, it is creditably reported, is of the opinion that his own or the elevation of any other colored person to a cabinet position is in advance of the present condition of public sentiment.

The above paragraph is from the *Christian Recorder*, which seems determined to throw cold water on the idea of the colored people obtaining representation in General Garfield's cabinet. Now we think we know Senator Bruce about as well, and have as reliable means of ascertaining his views on public matters, as the editor of the *Recorder*, and we do not hesitate to say that the paragraph quoted above is a falsehood made out of whole cloth.

Mr. Bruce is a man of too much sense and manhood, and too alive to his own interests—to say nothing of the interests of his race—to entertain any such absurd idea, much less give expression to it, when his own name is mentioned in this connection by many of the leading public prints, white and colored. But suppose, for the sake of argument, it is admitted that Mr. Bruce entertains such an opinion; does that settle the question? Is he a better interpreter of the "condition of public sentiment" than the thousands of citizens, white and colored, all over the Republic who are expecting the fullest recognition of the colored element in the civil service of the government under the incoming administration? Certainly not; and we are surprised to find the columns of the journal announce-

ing itself as the "official organ of the largest and most influential independent organization of colored men in the United States or the world" giving publicity to such nonsense.

If the kind of "public sentiment" that opposes the presence of a colored man in the cabinet had been consulted in the years gone by before doing anything for the negro, there would have been no Senator Bruce, and the *Christian Recorder* would rest upon a less solid foundation than it does to-day. Come, Brother Tanner, the position you have assumed upon this question is unworthy of you. Back out of it at once, and resume your rightful place in the fore front of this admittedly just demand of the race.

The administration seems determined to give Cadet Whitaker a fair chance to vindicate himself. This is as it should be and we trust he will do it. The court-martial in his case, it is reported, will not sit at West Point.

The Republican caucus nominees for United States Senators, to be elected by the legislatures where vacancies occur this year, are men of large experience in public affairs, and what's better, stalwarts of the first order.

On a recent trip of the steamer Natchez a deck hand carved another to death, then jumped overboard, and it is supposed has cheated the gallows of its own.

Argus Heard From.

DEAR LOUISIANIAN:

No one was more agreeably surprised to see your welcome face than "Argus." He had thought that your promise was never to be fulfilled. The many friends of Gov. Pinchback and the LOUISIANIAN had quite a social time on the reappearance of their favorite paper.

OUR CROPS

are very short this year, fully one-third having been lost through rains and continued bad weather. This has had a tendency to cause much dissatisfaction among the colored people, as the planters exact the same rent and push the tenant just as hard as though he had made a full crop. This dissatisfaction is not surprising when we consider the amount of rent that is charged. One acre of land rents for \$10, and to gin the bale of cotton raised on that acre the landlord charges \$5, making a rental of \$15 per acre, while the tenant has to pay for seed, teams and provisions. This very high rent will eventually ruin this country. Tenants cannot save money and pay such prices for the land which they cultivate.

THE COLD WAVE

struck us on Tuesday, and ever since then the ground has been covered with snow. Our roads were almost impassable from excessive rains, and now that the mud is frozen over they are utterly so.

DISTRICT COURT

convened Monday, January 3. The criminal docket is very large, but the cases are mostly misdemeanors and but little money in them. Nevertheless "court week" is the "carnival" of Delta; her thoroughfares are always thronged on such occasions.

M. M. FLOYD,

our friend, has made quite a departure. He has enlarged his store, and is doing a fine business. He says he is "Greenbacker" and still looks happy.

Well, I will suspend, reserving some other items for another time.

DELTA, LA., JANUARY 4, 1881.

Pattersonville.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

The colored people of Pattersonville and vicinity celebrated Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation on January 1st. W. S. Posey was the orator of the day. He quoted frequently from ancient history, and also from Dr. Brown's work, "The Rising Sun," to prove the equality of the colored race with other races of the world. He concluded by appealing to the people to educate their children, subscribe for and read the papers.

SANDY HUDSON, Chairman.
PATTERSONVILLE, JAN. 3, 1881.

Items of Interest.

—There are about 400 steamers plying between America and Europe.

—The Iowa census returns show that the State has 50,000 more men than women.

—Senator David Davis has so far voted with the Republicans during the present session.

—As a substitute for "State rights" Henry Watterson has coined the word "Statehood."

—In one of the villages just out of Boston is a store sign which says: "Henry W. Lufellow, fine groceries."

—Senator Don Cameron told a St. Louis Chronicle correspondent that he hoped to see Mr. Filley in the next cabinet.

—By the close of the present year not far from 92,000 miles of railroad will be in operation in the United States.

—Joseph Seligman, the New York banker, gave away \$25,000 on Christmas day—\$1000 to each of ten public charities and \$500 each to thirty.

—A few old rusty nails kept in the vessels out of which fowls daily drink, will be found more conducive to their health than nine-tenths of the nostrum foods.

—The Iowa Central Railway has issued a Maine-law order. Any employee who drinks alcoholic or malt liquors while on duty will be promptly discharged.

—When Henry S. Foote drew his pistol in the senate to shoot Benton, the latter, catching at his breast as if to tear it open, roared out, "Let the d-d assassin shoot!"

—Jay Gould is said to have got subscriptions to his new Atlantic cable scheme amounting to eight millions in forty-eight hours. In fact, he got a million more than he needed.

—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "General Garfield has no more to do with the machinations of Hayes and Evans against Conkling than has the Khedive of Egypt."

—A Madeira County Texan gathered over one thousand bushels of pecan nuts from his farm and sold them in San Antonio for \$3.40 per bushel. His net profit was \$3,400 on the crop, the entire cost of gathering and marketing being just \$25.

—The Nation suspects that Gen. Garfield induced Foster to withdraw from the Ohio Senatorial contest, and is afraid the bosses made him do it. The Nation's nose for the trail of a boss is the keenest detective agency in this country.—New York Tribune.

—Grant has developed a talent for after-dinner humor that surprises everybody. If he lives ten years the latent capacities that have lurked beneath his apparent stolidity and indifference will astonish the world. Grant is still a growing man.—Philadelphia Times.

—The New York Herald thinks Gen. Sherman shows too much sensitiveness over the scheme to make General Grant Captain General, and says: "It would have seemed more graceful on the part of General Sherman to acquiesce in the movement which seems to annoy him."

—President Hayes has commenced reconciling the Republican factions in New York by removing the friends of Senator Conkling and rewarding the scratchers and bolters. How much longer are people to be deceived by President Hayes' civil service reform sham?—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

—Senator Blaine thinks that in reconstructing the court with thirteen judges the Republican administration would do a graceful and wise thing by appointing three eminent Democrats on the bench, and he strongly advocates that course as just to the whole people and certain to assure a good court. He thinks minority representation in courts just as advantageous and beneficial as in legislatures.

EDUCATIONAL.

(Short articles on Educational topics solicited.)

To form a brave man, educate boldly!

The estimates of the Chicago Board of Education for the ensuing year amount to \$1,138,004.

Boston has just completed the high-school building, at a cost of \$1,036,000, and considers it the finest in the United States.

We should always look ahead and always habituate our pupils to look ahead, to see what manhood demands all through its course; to see what good citizenship demands for its special duties; to see what added power of mind and of conscience and of right feelings will be always useful and always necessary for the emergencies of riper years.

U. S. SENATE.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1880.
To the Editor of the Inter-Ocean:
The education of the whole mass of our people in the primary branches, and the higher culture of the brightest intellects of all classes, are essential to the perpetuation of our republican institutions, and to the future development, prosperity and greatness of our country. JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Why not sing more in the school, and at home, too?

In Germany mind and muscle are assiduously cultivated, and the musical gymnasium is the third in the trinity of culture, developing the full expression of body, mind and spirit. When German children are placed at school, their feet touch the first round of the ladder, and culture begins with a, b, c for the brain, bar and dumb-bells for the muscles, do, re, mi for the voice. This system of early musical education has been carried to the highest perfection in Prussia.—Journal of Education.

Pertinent Questions For Teachers.

1. Are you complete master of the situation?
2. Do your pupils, as a rule, obey you from choice, or from fear of punishment?
3. Are your recitations spirited enough to keep alive the interests of a majority of your pupils, or do the most of them sit in class with their eyes fixed on vacancy, and their minds following in the direction of their eyes?
4. Do you make frequent use of the wall-maps in your geography and history recitations, and do you supplement the maps by the use of blackboard sketches?
5. Are you teaching your pupils to read with the heart and understanding, or are you teaching them to imitate you mechanically in the reading of the pieces in the textbook?
6. Do you always prepare all the lessons so thoroughly yourself, that you are prepared to give clear explanations of the more prominent points connected with them?
7. Do you give the twentieth part as much thought to the cultivation of the hearts of your scholars as you do to the cultivation of their heads?
8. Do you ever permit a whole day to pass without finding an opportunity to say something, or do something, to make your scholars purer and nobler, as well as wiser?
9. Do you save your best energy for the school room, or do you devote it to frivolous amusements?
10. What are you doing to cultivate among your pupils a taste for reading good literature?
11. Are you living such a life of moral rectitude that parents could wish their children to emulate their lives after yours?—Exchange.

Notice.

The Southern University will be opened for the free admission of colored young men and women of the State on Monday morning, January 10, 1881. All applicants will present themselves at the institution from 9 to 10 o'clock for examination by the professors.

G. H. FAYKAWATHER,
Chairman of Executive Com.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

On and after Nov. 1, 1880, Trains will depart and arrive as follows, from Calio street depot:

DEPART.	
Express No. 1.....	7:45 a. m.
Mail No. 3.....	4:30 p. m.
Mixed No. 9.....	2:30 p. m.

ARRIVE.	
Mail No. 4.....	7:15 a. m.
Express No. 4.....	11:35 a. m.
Mixed No. 10.....	8:45 p. m.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily; Nos. 9 and 10, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars to St. Louis and Louisville, and through to Cincinnati and Chicago without change. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Improved sleeping and reclining chair to Chattanooga daily, without change. Tickets for sale, berths secured and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

A. D. SHELTON Agent.
J. W. COLEMAN, Asst. Gen'l. Pass. Ag't.
S. E. CABLE, Gen'l. Pass. Ag't.

D. J. T. NEWMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

No. 512 St. Andrew St.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO.,

Cor. Camp and Canal streets.

Paid Capital.....\$500,000 00

Assets at their market value.....619,895 46

DIRECTORS:

A. Schreiber, Charles Lapitte,
A. Carriere, Charles J. Leeds,
H. Gally, D. Fabje,
W. A. Esch, Charles E. Schmidt,
P. Post, Ernest Merrill,
Aldige, Jules Tynes,
J. W. Hinks, Secretary, J. Tynes, President.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.

I. N. MARKS, President.

F. PRUDHOMME, Vice President.
R. H. BENNETT, Secretary.
JAS. BOYCE, Inspector.
W. E. RODDY, ".

Office, Cor. Camp and Gravier Sts.

Represents the Fire Association of Philadelphia. feb10

E. OFFNER,

THE OLD RELIABLE

CROCKERY DEALER,

Is now Located at his Old Stand.

174.....Canal Street.....174

(Opposite Varieties Theatre.)

Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUT TLEARY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Cash Capital, \$500,000

WITH CASH DIVIDENDS TO INSURED

—Issue Policies on—

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS.

OFFICE—13 Camp, between Gravier and Natchez streets.

NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES I. DAY, Pres't

H. CHAPMAN, Sec'y.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

By the Month, Week or Day.

—AT—

227.....CUSTOMHOUSE STREET.....227

Corner of Trompe street,

feb6 NEW ORLEANS.

M. M. McLEOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office—Hart Building, opposite City Hall.

JACKSON, MISS.

FIRST CLASS BOARD, by the Day.

Week or Month, 1512 L street N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. S. D. REVZES, Proprietress. 11-29

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1881.

The "States" has secured the city printing.

Gov. Wiltz will review his militia to-day.

The gas cut all sorts of capers during the cold spell.

The up town ladies were the favorites on New Year's day.

La Cenerentola will give a grand ball at the Francis Atais Hall to-night.

The Canal Street Shell road is to be placed in good order by private means.

The cold wave was followed by a drenching rain that nearly drowned the city.

President Wiltz has been released from prison, but not from the Grand Jury.

J. E. Merideth, assistant-superintendent of the railroad mail service is seen on the streets.

The holiday vacation of the public schools has been extended to Monday, the 10th instant.

If you have not paid your poll tax for last year do so at once. It is needed to help the public schools.

The investigation of the Wrotnowski case is closed, and he will soon know where his official head is.

Assistant-Secretary French, of the treasury department, on a tour of inspection, is at the St. Charles.

Open houses among the colored citizens were not very numerous New Year's day, but callers were quite plentiful.

A large fire occurred New Year's night in the crockery store, corner Magazine and Camp. Damage estimated at \$250,000.

Not exactly frozen out last week, Mr. Editor, but what with the cold, the wind and the rain, we were considerably blockaded.

The freeze made skating possible on the Gratiot side of the river, and quite a number of individuals enjoyed themselves.

Miss Mary Harris's social debut on New Year's day was a success. Callers at 472 Carondelet street footed up above an hundred.

A good temperance lecturer could find any amount of labor in this city at present. Beatty intemperance was never so plentiful.

Chalmers street intercepting Canal street will soon be adorned with handsome buildings, forming the Central railroad depot.

The first grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given by Pilgrim Tabernacle No. 4, at Turner's Hall, Monday, January 10, 1881.

The move on ordinance was strictly observed during the Christmas week. North winds and a freeze are more potent than all the police in town.

A colored orphan's home has been organized and dedicated by a number of Protestant ladies in this city. It is non-sectarian and non-denominational.

A week ago last night the Constantine Commandery held their first grand reception and installation. They were out in full dress and presented a fine appearance.

The people of Central church did it up nicely, for the pastor on New Year's eve night. It is pleasant to be an appreciative leader. The supper was a fine one.

Whilst patronizing liberally balls and parties, our young men should not forget the revivals, at St. James and Central churches. Remember there is a hereafter.

The steamboat Fagan, whilst approaching her landing on Tuesday night, having on board 1800 bales of cotton and other freight, took fire and was totally destroyed.

The Theological department of the Straight's University numbers thirty-five students. Lectures on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening of each week, by Dr. W. S. Alexander.

Great interest is manifested in the U. S. Circuit Judgeship. Messrs. Billings, Pardee and Beattie are the leading candidates. Where, oh! where is Chester? How would he do for a dark horse?

The young men of the American Club, not content with the enjoyment given by their many friends on Christmas eve night, are making grand preparations for a display in which ladies can participate.

The Pacific railroad company has purchased a site and is preparing to erect an extensive freight depot upon the two squares of ground bordering on the levee, bounded by Water, Front, Thalia and Tersichore streets.

Messrs. M. L. Powell, J. D. Tompkins, and T. J. Tompkins of Lake Providence, said to be murderers of Dr. Jones, were brought to the city by a U. S. deputy marshal on Wednesday last, and placed under bonds of \$5,000 each for future appearance.

THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SURELY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS, CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to \$2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure.

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

OUR AIM

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

Should be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity in our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

That has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

EDUCATION.

FINAL

F. A. GONZALES & BRO.

HAVANA CIGARS.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTING OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspections must be pressed as rapidly as possible.

2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.

3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.

4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.

5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.

6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse in receptacles, to be removed by the city.

7. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all public places.

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MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

P. A. A. Y. M. M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1880.

M. W.—Charles E. Brown, Grand Master.

R. W.—Calvin P. Ladd, Dept. Gr. Master.

Wm. J. Stepien, Grand Senior Warden.

R. H. Taylor, Grand Junior Warden.

Wm. Mulford, Grand Treasurer.

H. E. De Fuentos, Grand Secretary.

Worshipful J. L. Collins, Grand Lecturer.

J. R. V. Thomas, Gr. Orator.

Peter Joseph, Gr. Senior Deacon.

Jno G Lewis, Gr. Junior Deacon.

Geo Turner, Gr. Stewards.

J. A. Williams, Gr. Marshal.

Chas. Becknell, Gr. Master of Ceremonies.

A. R. Blount, Gr. Standard Bearer.

Henry Hicks, Gr. Sword Bearer.

Monroe Nelson, Gr. Pursuivant.

A. P. Williams, Gr. Organist.

Jeff Stokes, Gr. Tyler.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Wm H Green, Chairman.

H. E. De Fuentos, A. P. Williams.

RICHMOND LODGE NO. 1.

J. B. Gandet, W. M.

E. J. Holmes, S. W.

E. J. Webb, J. W.

Wm. Mulford, Treas.

H. Mc Gray, Secy.

Meets 1st Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2.

A. P. Williams, W. M.

Isidro Rieras, S. W.

George Turner, J. W.

Wm. Johnson, Treas.

Wm. G. Brown, Secy.

Meets 1st Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3.

John Shields, W. M.

Monroe Nelson, S. W.

E. T. Fisher, J. W.

James Isabella, Treas.

H. C. Donnelly, Secy.

Meets 1st Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

Jno. A. Marshall, W. M.

A. W. Thompson, S. W.

J. R. Collins, J. W.

Alex Johnson, Treas.

Henry Hicks, Secy.

Meets 2nd Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

Jno. G. Lewis, W. M.

A. R. Blount, S. W.

St. P. Casavate, J. W.

Frederick Fobb, Treas.

Meets 2nd Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. E. Trosclair, W. M.

C. H. Bibb, S. W.

W. J. De Lacey, J. W.

A. A. Williams, Treas.

Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

Louis De Gray, W. M.

J. V. Loboupin, S. W.

Wm. Vigors, J. W.

H. E. De Fuentos, Treas.

T. V. Deslonde, Secy.

Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE NO. 8.

Sterling Barrow, W. M.

Henry Gonsior, S. W.

Richard Douson, J. W.

W. T. Taylor, Treas.

J. L. Lapiere, Secy.

Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richard F. Cook, W. M.

Elijah John, S. W.

Wm. Hamilton, J. W.

S. Bird, Treas.

P. W. Barrington, Secy.

Meets at Monroe, La.

NEUVO MONDO LODGE NO. 10.

Benito Dominguez, W. M.

M. Papillo, S. W.

S. Gonzales, J. W.

A. Rodriguez, Treas.

B. Boguile, Secy.

Meets 2d Friday each month, Camp and Common.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn, W. Matron.

Bro. Wm. H. Green, W. Patron.

Sis. M. L. Dale, Asst. Matron.

V. C. Green, Treas.

Bro. Henry Steele, Secy.

Sis. Mary Marshall, Conductress.

Emeline Webb, A. S.

Lucy Scott, Ward e.

Bro. E. J. Webb, Sentin e.

Sis. B. Williams, Adah.

H. Roberson, Ruth.

Annie Howard, Esther.

Jane Steele, Martha.

Eliza Jamieson, Electa.

Bro R H Taylor, D. D. W. G. P.

Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1881.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.

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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper,

and is very highly spoken of by the School

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has the largest circulation of any political

newspaper in the United States. It is a

paper for the people and costs only

\$1.15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL

DEPARTMENTS

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duplin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 992 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, JAN. 11, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS A.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

\$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting of \$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a.m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, JAN. 11, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at \$2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES	
1 Prize of \$30,000.....	\$30,000
1 Prize of 10,000.....	10,000
1 Prize of 5,000.....	5,000
2 Prizes of 3,500.....	7,000
5 Prizes of 1,000.....	5,000
20 Prizes of 500.....	10,000
100 Prizes of 100.....	10,000
900 Prizes of 50.....	45,000
500 Prizes of 20.....	10,000
1000 Prizes of 10.....	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of \$300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$30,000 prize, are.....	\$2,700
9 Approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize, are.....	1,800
9 Approximations of \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$5,000 prize, are.....	900

1857 Prizes, amounting to.....\$110,400

Whole Tickets, \$2; Halves, \$1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans. Register your letters containing currency or send by Express.

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of Jan. 11, 1881, ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union. Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

M. A.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS.

THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS, CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to \$2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure.

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity in our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reign; and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identify with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be present as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleaning and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes orrels, or other suitable receptacles, and removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of all germs of disease, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number, the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of all germs of disease, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

New Orleans is without sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at short intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following: Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 8 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is evolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

The objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination with carbolic acid and copperas.

The work of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection and removal of a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seven pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOS. JONES, M. D., President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youth.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, \$100 a year. Day pupils \$2.50 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the

Rev. Geo. E. CRANSTON, Principal, 180 West Biddle street, Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

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Mr. W. H. Bishop, Jr., Baltimore.

Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.

Mr. John L. Locks, Baltimore.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S FASHION MAGAZINE,

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day, with the latest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year.

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write for our Economy Combination Circular, by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

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R. W.—Calvin F. Ladd, Dept. Gr. Master.

Wm. J. Steptoe, Grand Senior Warden.

R. H. Taylor, Grand Junior Warden.

Wm. Mulford, Grand Treasurer.

H. E. De Fuentes, Grand Secretary.

Worshipful J. L. Collins, Grand Lecturer.

J. B. Thomas, Gr. Orator.

Peter Joseph, Gr. Senior Deacon.

Jno G Lewis, Gr. Junior Deacon.

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J. A. Williams, Grand Marshal.

Chas. Becknell, Gr. Master of Ceremonies.

A. B. Blount, Gr. Standard Bearer.

Henry Hicks, Gr. Sword Bearer.

Monroe Nelson, Gr. Pursuivant.

A. P. Williams, Gr. Organist.

Jeff Stokes, Gr. Tyler.

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H. E. De Fuentes, A. P. Williams.

RICHMOND LODGE NO. 1.

J. B. Gandet, W. M.

E. J. Holmes, S. W.

E. J. Webb, J. W.

Wm. Mulford, Treas.

H. Mc Cray, Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2.

A. P. Williams, W. M.

Isidro Bieras, S. W.

George Turner, J. W.

Wm. Johnson, Treas.

Wm. G. Brown, Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3.

John Shields, W. M.

Monroe Nelson, S. W.

E. T. Fisher, J. W.

James Isabelle, Treas.

H. O. Donnelly, Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

Jno. A. Marshall, W. M.

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PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

Jno. G. Lewis, W. M.

A. B. Blount, S. W.

Frank Anderson, J. W.

S. F. Casavade, Treas.

Frederick Fobbs, Sec'y.

Meets 2nd. Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. E. Troclair, W. M.

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J. V. Labouret, S. W.

Wm. Vigers, J. W.

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T. V. Deslonde, Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Thursday each month, 53 Carondelet St.

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Richard Douse, J. W.

W. T. Taylor, Treas.

J. L. Lapierre, Sec'y.

Meets Baton Rouge, La.

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Bro. Wm. H. Green, W. Patron.

Sis. M. L. Dale, Asst. Matron.

V. C. Green, Treas.

Bro. Henry Steele, Sec'y.

Sis. Mary Marshall, Conductress.

Emeline Webb, Asst. Ward.

As Lucetia Scott, Ward.

Bro. E. J. Webb, Spine.

Sis. E. Williams, Adah.

H. Roberson, Beth.

Annie Howard, Esther.

Jane Steele, Martha.

Eliza Jamieson, Electa.

Bro. R. H. Taylor, D. D. W. G. P.

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